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UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 11 HANOI 000190

C O R R E C T E D C O P Y - SENSITIVE CAPTION ADDED

SENSITIVE

SIPDIS

STATE FOR G/TIP, G/TIP-CHRISTINE CHAN-DOWNER, G-LAURA PENA, INL, DRL, PRM, EAP/MLS, AND EAP/RSP, USAID/ANE

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: [PHUM](#) [KTIP](#) [KCRM](#) [KWMN](#) [SMIG](#) [KFRD](#) [ASEC](#) [PREF](#) [ELAB](#) [VM](#)

SUBJECT: 2010 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT - VIETNAM - PART 2 of 3

REF: 10 STATE 2094; 09 HANOI 1436; 09 HANOI 1216; 10 HANOI 68
09 HCMC 622; 09 HANOI 559; 10 HANOI 70; 09 HANOI 698; 09 HCMC 608

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B. Punishment of Sex Trafficking Offenses

Prostitution is illegal in Vietnam and the legal age of consent is 18. The Ordinance on Prevention of Prostitution issued in 2003 Art. 24 (para. 2) states that those who act as go-between for prostitution, harbor prostitution, coerce prostitution, organize prostitution, traffic in women and/or children in service of prostitution shall bear penal liabilities. Penalties typically range from five to twenty years.

C. Punishment of Labor Trafficking Offenses

Traffickers of individuals for labor exploitation are prosecuted in Vietnam under Penal Code section 275 and face penalties between two and twenty years in prison, depending on the severity of the crime.

The 2007 export labor law includes a range of penalties from fines, restrictions on operations, and loss of license for export labor recruitment companies who violate the law. The law also defines the rights and obligations of recruiting and other sending entities, the government ministries/agencies, and the workers themselves. Reinforcement and punitive measures are applied to both unlicensed recruitment agencies and workers who violate the law. MOLISA reports that in 2009 there were 165 licensed export labor companies. In the destination country, a Foreign Ministry Official or a MOLISA labor attache, assigned to the Vietnamese Embassy, is required to supervise the companies to ensure that the laws are followed by these companies. Sanctions for the companies are administrative punishments or withdrawal of the license to operate. In 2009, according to MOLISA the GVN conducted 90 inspections of labor export companies and 98 enterprises were required to pay \$10,900 in fines. Two firms had their licenses revoked.

Currently, the International Labor Organization (ILO) is working with MOLISA and labor export recruiting companies to develop a code of conduct governing recruitment activities of these companies. The code seeks to improve compliance with the law, assist enterprises to better manage their operations, and prevent forced labor and human trafficking, particularly for female workers. The ILO expects the code will be finished in 2010. In September 2009, the National Assembly's Committee for Social Affairs announced a safe migration program designed to better manage the movement of guest workers abroad. This program is expected to be submitted for approval at the next session of the National Assembly.

While Vietnam has no specific laws on slavery, there are several articles in the Penal Code that may be used to prosecute cases of slavery, bondage or forced acts of labor, including: Article 110 (mistreatment of others), Article 125 (violations of personal privacy), Article 128 (forced labor), and Article 151 (ill-treatment of family members by other family members or legal

guardians, including grandparents, parents, spouses, and children). These and other articles have been used when an individual's freedom was restricted.

D. Penalties for Rape/Forcible Sexual Assault

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Under the 1999 Penal Code, the series of articles that outline the punishable acts of rape include: Article 111 (rape); Article 112 (child rape); Article 113 (forcible sexual intercourse); Article 115 (sexual intercourse with children); Article 116 (obscenity against children); Article 245 (harboring prostitution); Article 255 (mediating prostitution) and Article 256 (procuring sex from adolescents).

GVN penalties for rape or forcible sexual assault range from six months in prison to capital punishment. Capital punishment is reserved for cases in which the victim is killed, seriously disabled or infected with HIV/AIDS; the perpetrator is a participant in a gang rape; or the perpetrator has raped more than one person. With the exception of the possibility of the death penalty or life in prison in the circumstances mentioned above, the penalties for rape/sexual assault and for trafficking in persons are similar.

E. Law Enforcement Statistics

In 2006, the GVN established a specialized anti-TIP police unit, a division of the MPS Criminal Department, to focus on trafficking. This unit registered significant successes in the investigation, arrest, and prosecution of traffickers in 2009. After government conviction, all sentences have a review process. In general, the level of TIP investigations and prosecutions in Vietnam has increased since 2005, reflecting an overall increase in the GVN's capacity to identify cases, as well as a dramatic improvement in the training of local officials.

In January 2010, during a meeting of the National Steering Committee for Crime Prevention and Combat, Minister of Public Security Le Hong Anh stated that human trafficking crimes increased by 5.3 percent to 395 cases of trafficking which included 869 victims last year. In the past five years, the GVN reported investigating 1,586 cases of trafficking in persons involving 2,888 criminals and identified 4,008 trafficking victims (ref C).

NC-130 reported that police rescued approximately 250 trafficking victims, mainly from China and Cambodia, through police operations. An additional 500 trafficking victims were officially returned by foreign governments at border points or through diplomatic channels, 100 of whom were returned from Malaysia, Korea and Singapore (ref B).

Note: Post is working with the GVN to obtain data on the number of individuals convicted on trafficking charges in 2009, and will provide it to the Department as soon as it is received.

GVN officials report that human traffickers are prosecuted to the full extent of the law, though sentencing may vary from province to province. GVN officials also report that law enforcement on TIP-related cases is more difficult when a family relationship exists between the authorities and the traffickers. Family members may blame and punish the victim when they return home with debt. Authorities tend not to intervene on behalf of the punished or abused victim. The fact that many traffickers are people who return to their hometowns from overseas further complicates law enforcement.

Significant TIP law enforcement cases are highlighted below:

-- In February 2009, An Giang Police arrested two traffickers suspected of trafficking five victims from An Giang Province and

Quang Ninh Province to Guang Xi Province of China. The police investigation is ongoing.

-- In March 2009, the Ministry of Transportation found seven firms involved in organizing work for Vietnamese laborers abroad to have fraudulently charged excessive fees. Deputy Minister Nguyen Hong Truong said the companies had overcharged employees by a total of US \$118,000. The companies were ordered to return these funds to the workers.

-- In March 2009, an appeals court in southern Can Tho city upheld convictions for two women and a man guilty of trafficking 17 Vietnamese women forced to work as prostitutes in Malaysia. The sentences ranged from 6.5 to 16 years in prison.

-- In June 2009, HCMC courts sentenced a woman from Tay Ninh Province to 6 years in prison and her mother to 4 years in prison for trafficking women to Singapore. Another accomplice was given 36 months probation.

-- In July 2009, HCMC and Tay Ninh courts and police broke up a trafficking ring of four Vietnamese Nationals. The two residents of HCMC were sentenced to 10 years and 3 years in prison, respectively, while two other accomplices were tried and convicted in Tay Ninh province.

-- In Oct 2009, the Tay Ninh People's Court handed down sentences of three to nine years in prison to three women and one man involved in a trafficking ring uncovered by the police in late May. The group admitted selling 10 women to Singapore and Malaysia in 2008 and trafficking 30 other women to these countries in 2009.

-- In November 2009, Can Tho police arrested a man believed to be the leader of a ring selling Vietnamese women to Malaysia to work as prostitutes. Police also detained 4 members of this ring for further investigation.

-- In November 2009, a man was detained for trafficking 3 women from Dak Rlap and Dak Song Districts to Tan Than border gate. The women were brought to Lang Son border gate and transferred to a second man, who then sold them to brothels in China. The second man was arrested by Bac Giang Police.

-- In January 2010, Tay Ninh People's Court sentenced two human traffickers to a total of 15 years in prison for trafficking seven women from Tay Ninh to brothels in Thailand.

-- In February 2010, two female traffickers received a total of 42 years in prison after they were found guilty at a trial by Lang Son Province's People's Court. According to the indictment, these two women sold another woman from Cao Loc District to a brothel in China.

-- In February 2010, Tay Ninh police arrested three traffickers attempting to take nine young women to Singapore to sell into brothels. The police have arrested two additional accomplices. GVN authorities are conducting further investigations in this case and are cooperating with their counterparts in Malaysia.

F. GVN Training for Law Enforcement Officials

From 2003 to 2007, MPS worked in close cooperation with the UNODC on a multi-year, multi-phase program to strengthen law enforcement institutions in Vietnam and provide anti-TIP training and manuals to hundreds of GVN Border Guard Command officers, MPS police officers, judges, and prosecutors. As a result, MPS and Border

Guard Command training academies and Court Training Schools now include information on TIP as part of their curriculum.

The Asian Regional Trafficking in Persons (ARTIP) project, funded by the Government of Australia, established its office in January 2009, to train police, prosecutors and judges on TIP law enforcement and prosecution. In 2009, ARTIP conducted six training sessions with approximately 25 officers over three days on the Vietnamese TIP laws, definitions of trafficking, and victims' assistance and protection. ARTIP will conduct five more training programs before the project ends in 2011. Additionally, in November 2009, the USG sponsored six Vietnamese police officers to attend an anti-human trafficking training course at ILEA Bangkok.

The Vietnamese Women's Union continues to work with local authorities and courts in many Vietnamese provinces on public education programs designed to increase the identification and prosecution of traffickers, as well as the Border Guard Command on how best to assist and process victim returnees.

Using the new GVN interagency training materials published in August 2008, NSC-130 has conducted nine training courses for over 500 local officials to date. 5,000 copies of the training manual have been distributed at provincial and district levels and additional training was held in 2009. NSC-130 also developed a legal handbook for judges and prosecutors. The NSC-130 is currently working on another training manual on protection of victims and the legal process. In 2009, Border Guard personnel conducted training for several border posts on identifying, processing and supporting trafficking victims (ref D). In December 2009, UNODC and the Border Guard signed an agreement to strengthen the immigration control capacity at the international border gates and promote greater international cooperation to prevent and control migrant smuggling and human trafficking.

1G. Cooperation with Other Governments

The GVN has stated its commitment to implementing its obligations under international agreements and is making a concentrated effort to improve its ability to cooperate regionally to combat human trafficking, especially at the regional level. It is an active member of UNIAP's COMMIT process and ASEAN's Regional Taskforce to Prevent Child-Sex Tourism. The GVN implemented anti-TIP MOUs with Cambodia (signed October 2005), China (signed May 2006), and Thailand (signed March 2008). Vietnam also has agreements with China, Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos on procedures for repatriating victims.

The GVN has ratified the following international conventions: Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), including two optional protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women; Forced Labor Convention (C29); Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (C182). Regionally, the GVN has signed onto the ASEAN Declaration against Trafficking in Persons Particularly Women and Children, ASEAN Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, ASEAN Guidelines on Child Trafficking Victims, the COMMIT MOU on Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, COMMIT Guiding Principles for Protection of Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region.

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With an estimated sixty percent of Vietnam's trafficking victims going to China, Vietnam is working to strengthen cooperation with China in order to combat trafficking, especially at the provincial-level. An April 2009 meeting with Chinese police in Guangxi province is one example of many cross-border exchanges now taking place regularly between the two countries. Vietnam and China are negotiating a bilateral agreement on procedures for repatriating victims (ref B). The Border Guard report that Chinese officials return trafficking victims to Vietnam as part of general deportations, with no distinctions between victims of trafficking, other irregular migrants, and traffickers, making it difficult for Vietnamese border officials to quantify the number of TIP victims.

In September 2009, a delegation of the High Command of the Border Guard of Vietnam, led by its Deputy Commander visited Cambodia to

discuss trans-border crimes including trafficking. In December 2009, Cambodia and Vietnam devised concrete measures to combat human trafficking and provide aid to its victims. During this workshop, Cambodia and Vietnam signed another bilateral agreement to standardize procedures for returning victims.

The Vietnamese Women's Union also collaborates with several women's federations in neighboring countries, holding study trips, workshops and training sessions. In May 2009, a delegation traveled to Korea to conduct a study tour of Vietnamese women and Korean men. In August 2009, the women's union of the southern province of An Giang joined with two women's unions from Cambodia to launch an educational campaign to combat trafficking in women and children.

Other highlights of international anti-TIP activities during the reporting period:

-- In January 2009, the Prime Minister approved an agreement regarding future cooperation between Vietnam and Thailand in the fight against the trafficking of humans, particularly women and children. The agreement addresses the coordination of assisting victims of human trafficking. Thailand and Vietnam also held a seminar this year to develop an implementation plan based on their 2008 bilateral agreement (ref B).

-- The GVN continues to coordinate closely with UNIAP on COMMIT-related obligations, including: training, information campaigns and the 2010 work plan. In 2010, Vietnam assumed one of two rotational member seats on the UNIAP governing board.

-- From July to September 2009, Vietnam organized a nationwide campaign to crackdown on trafficking in the border areas with China, Cambodia and Laos. Police coordinated with the Border Guard as well as their foreign counterparts to rescue trafficked women and children and to conduct further inspections of human trafficking rings.

-- Vietnam works with Laos, Cambodia and China to strengthen information sharing network, including a tri-country hotline border guards can use to collect and share TIP information (ref B).

-- Vietnam plays an active role in the ASEAN Regional Taskforce to Prevent Child-Sex Tourism and the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign aimed at protecting children from child sex tourists. In March 2009, Vietnam's National Administration of Tourism and the NGO Child Wise organized a National Roundtable for ASEAN members to share information on child sex tourism and discuss child sex tourism prevention activities in Vietnam and across Southeast Asia.

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The Roundtable also provided a platform for joint collaboration and implementation of the ASEAN Five Year Plan to Prevent Child-Sex Tourism in Southeast Asia (2009-2013). The Five Year Plan aims to monitor program activities, facilitate consultations across Southeast Asia, and review relevant research.

-- In January 2010, Cambodian and Vietnamese police met in Kampong Cham to discuss cross-border crimes. The meeting focused on improving information exchanges on potential cases of trafficking in women and children.

-- Laos and Vietnam are negotiating an MOU to establish a legal corridor to strengthen cooperation in combating human trafficking in 2010.

H. Extradition of Foreign Nationals

There were no trafficking-related extraditions in 2009. On a case-by-case basis, Vietnam expels and extradites foreigners who

are charged with trafficking in other countries, even in the absence of extradition treaties. According to MOJ, Vietnam has extradition agreements with other countries (Thailand and China being two of them in the region) and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLA) treaties with 18 countries. The GVN works with INTERPOL as needed. Vietnam does not extradite its own citizens anywhere for any purpose, in accordance with the 1998 Citizenship Law. Vietnam has signed an ASEAN Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, a Thailand-Vietnam MLA Treaty, a China-Vietnam MLA Treaty, and several bi-lateral MOUs.

I. Evidence of GVN Involvement in or Tolerance of TIP

Post, INGO contacts, and NGO contacts do not possess any information that suggests high-level officials participate in or condone trafficking in Vietnam.

J. GVN Steps to Counter Official Involvement in TIP

If government officials are found to be involved in human trafficking, a combination of internal administrative punishments and legal prosecution would be applied, according to MPS. There have been no cases of corruption specifically involving TIP investigated or prosecuted to date, according to NSC-130.

K. Troop Contributions to International Peacekeeping Operations

The GVN does not contribute troops to international peacekeeping operations.

L. Vietnam as a Child Sex Tourism Destination

The GVN, INGOs and NGOs do not consider Vietnam a child sex tourism destination. Since 2005, only three cases of foreigners involved in child sex tourism have merited investigation, according to MPS. The GVN has conducted several public awareness campaigns as well as cooperated with other governments, international organizations, and NGOs on training programs and capacity building initiatives. MPS's Criminal Police Department has the lead in investigating and

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prosecuting cases of child sex crime and since 2008 does have a Special Unit on Child Sex Abusers. The GVN does not maintain statistics tracking child sex tourism.

In 2009, MPS cooperated with the Australian government to provide training to more than 100 Vietnamese officers on investigative techniques targeting child sex tourism (ref H). The GVN, through the Hotel Department of the Vietnam National Administration of Tourism (VNAT), undertook public awareness efforts targeting the tourist industry that included workshops in Can Tho, Sapa, Hanoi, Quang Ninh, Nha Trang and HCMC. These workshops aimed to educate hotel personnel, police, local authorities, tour guides, and other tourist industry workers who may come into contact with foreigners about child sex tourism. The latest effort, a hotline to report suspicious activities operating in both Vietnamese and English, is a joint effort between VNAT and the Committee for the Protection and Care of Children under MOLISA. The Hotel Department has also printed and distributed leaflets aimed at both foreign and domestic tourists. Additional materials, along with the workshops, are intended to help hotel personnel better recognize the signs of child abuse, educate them on tactics used by criminals, and convey methods of reporting suspicious activities to authorities.

MOLISA's Department of Protection and Care of Children has the lead in supporting child sex tourism victims. Their efforts include temporary shelters, psychological support, social integration for victims, education and communication programs to raise public awareness in central and local levels, a hotline to report child sex tourism incidences, and capacity building training for staff working with abused children, as well as for staff working in community centers.

Vietnam applies its criminal code for case prosecutions, and works with individual provinces, INTERPOL and with foreign governments whose nationals perpetrate offences. Under Article 6 of the Vietnamese Penal Code, Vietnamese citizens who commit crimes - including sex crimes - outside of Vietnam are still subject to prosecution under Vietnamese law.

15. (SBU) PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS

1A. GVN Legal Protections for Victims and Witnesses

According to Vietnamese law, "citizens have the right to have their life, health, reputation, dignity and assets protected by law. Any acts ruining life, health, reputation, dignity or assets will be dealt with by law. If the life, health, reputation, dignity or assets of the victim, witness, or anyone else taking part in the prosecutorial process, or their loved ones, are threatened, competent authorities shall apply necessary measures for protection as stipulated by the law." Further, witnesses have "the right to request the government to protect his/her life, health, reputation, dignity, assets and other legitimate rights and interests when taking part in the prosecutorial process."

According to the National Assembly's Legal Department, security and police authorities provide protection for victims and witnesses, in most cases at their request. If determined as warranted, in exceptional cases, the GVN will offer to provide protection, depending on the seriousness and the importance of the case. Protection may include: secure temporary residences, security guard escort, 24 hour security protection and special communications systems.

Victims may be reluctant to participate in investigations or trials due to concerns that their testimony could lead to social

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stigmatization, according GVN authorities. Family members, including spouses, often do not support the prosecution of trafficking cases. Some court officials have been trained to use sensitive litigation methods to support the victims and witnesses during their testimony in front of the court.

In October 2009, MOLISA initiated a two-year project with the Asia Foundation to draft guidelines on victim assistance and a manual of minimum standards for victim protection to be used by provincial MOLISA offices. The standards, which are expected to go into effect in 2010, will replace Decree 170.

1B. Victim Care Facilities

Vietnam has eight dedicated trafficking shelters and a network of 130 shelters which provide a range of social services, including support for victims of trafficking. Because of resource constraints, MOLISA shelters for trafficking victims sometimes are co-located with those for drug users rehabilitation and sex workers reintegration. Services offered include psychological counseling, healthcare, vocational training, job placement, financial loans and micro-credit, and community reintegration. MOLISA is interested in increasing capacity building in counseling and social work.

IOM, with funding from the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, in partnership with MOLISA, runs two assessment shelters for trafficking victims. The objective of the IOM/MOLISA program was to build a cost-effective model to help return and reintegrate victims of trafficking as required by the NPA. One is located in An Giang province in the Mekong Delta and the other in Lao Cai province in the north. These centers provide room and board, medical checkups and treatment, access to legal assistance and counseling, and information about longer term shelter services as well as vocational training and education opportunities. Stay at the center is voluntary and limited to one

or two months. The center's staff are MOLISA employees trained by IOM.

Since the project's inception, 211 people have been assisted, including five men. All the victims receiving services are victims of cross-border trafficking. Initially, shelters were slow to attract victims, but referrals increased in 2009 as awareness of the GVN's trafficking victim referral system increased. Other provinces have expressed interest in creating similar shelters.

A nationwide "reintegration network" to coordinate victim services meets every two months. INGOs, NGOs, and GVN agencies (such as MOLISA and the Vietnamese Women's Union) participate in these meetings. Members discuss victims who need support and arrange the necessary services among network members throughout the country.

UNIAP, with USAID funding, convened representatives from the eight trafficking shelters in two seminars designed to strengthen shelter services in Vietnam. The first seminar established quality standards for shelter services and the second shelter conducted a needs assessment to determine areas in which the shelters needed further capacity building.

1C. Access to Legal, Medical, and Psychological Services

At the national level, MOLISA and the Vietnamese Women's Union share responsibility for caring for victims of trafficking under the National Program of Action against Trafficking in Women and Children from 2004-2010. MOLISA is responsible for income

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generation activities, such as vocational training and job placement. The Vietnamese Women's Union is responsible for psychological services and community re-integration. MOLISA, in coordination with other agencies and localities, provides medical treatment to victims. However, primary responsibility (financial and operational) for victims of trafficking is often delegated from the national level to the provincial and local levels of MOLISA and the Vietnamese Women's Union for implementation. The GVN provides limited direct financial support to victims.

The Department of Social Protection has developed a National Action Plan to develop a social work network of services for vulnerable groups, which includes services for victims of trafficking.

The GVN provides legal assistance to TIP victims and workers who have lost their jobs, including those working overseas. All 63 provinces have a legal aid center at the provincial level as well as an additional 123 legal centers at the district level. At the local level, 3,000 legal aid clubs meet monthly to provide legal advice. The Legal Aid Society also offers a mobile clinic to provide legal information to villages without legal aid clubs. There are six legal aid centers dedicated to supporting women only. There are 300 legal aid providers along with 857 certified lawyers in the Legal Aid Society.

Border Guard in five provinces educate TIP victims about their legal rights and their roles in investigations and prosecutions of TIP cases under a GVN-sponsored pilot program. Legal aid then informs victims about available legal support services. In 2009, the Legal Aid Society assisted in 60 TIP cases.

1D. Assistance to Foreign Trafficking Victims

Vietnamese law does not provide specific protections from deportation or granting of residency status for foreign national victims of trafficking. There are no known cases of resettlement of TIP third country victims to another country. The GVN does screen victims to see whether they are victims of TIP or illegal migration. When Vietnam is a transit or destination country for foreign national victims, the GVN liaises with the sending country for safe return of victims.

1E. Long-term Resources

In March 2007, the Vietnamese Women's Union opened the national Center for Women and Development in Hanoi that provides two long-term (up to 18 months) shelter residences, including one specifically for trafficking victims. This residence serves as a safe haven and provides vocational training and a psycho-social counseling center for victims. The Vietnamese Women's Union now operates four centers nation-wide (in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Can Tho, and Hue), all with support from INGOs. Vietnamese Women's Union officials and local members collaborate to monitor each victim's progress upon her return home for up to two years. Four additional long-term shelters for trafficking victims are operated by international NGOs in cooperation with MOLISA and the Vietnamese Women's Union.

The Vietnamese Women's Union and Vietnamese NGOs offer long-term support services through "clubs," which provide community, entertainment and social services, particularly in rural areas. With limited resources or no shelter available, the Vietnamese Women's Union or NGOs often sponsor a club for victims of trafficking. Women gather to discuss their experiences, support each other and educate one another about available social services.

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1F. System of Referrals to Care

In 2007, Decision 17 provided guidance for the reception, repatriation and reintegration for returned victims of trafficking. The Department of Social Evils Prevention (DSEP) of MOLISA has been appointed by the GVN as the lead agency to implement the referral component of the NPA, particularly Decision 17.

Under the government's referral system, responsible agencies (please see below) are trained to identify, process and treat trafficking victims with dignity and ensure they are not processed with "criminals." An "identified" victim will go to an assessment center for up to 30 days and receive initial care, counseling, and information. The victim may then elect to move to a longer-term shelter for reintegration.

The main roles and responsibility of each agency/organization in Vietnam's return, referral and reintegration process are described below:

-- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) is responsible for identifying trafficking victims overseas. Anti-TIP MOUs with Cambodia, China, and Thailand establish guidelines and standards for the processing and re-entry of victims and coordinate inter-country efforts. The GVN has labor attaches, assigned to embassies in countries that have the largest number of Vietnamese workers, who are responsible for working with the local authorities, the employers of Vietnamese workers and other Embassy staff members to monitor labor conditions and intervene on behalf of Vietnamese workers if necessary.

-- The Border Guard is responsible for identifying and processing victims who are rescued, return on their own, or are returned by other governments via the land border.

-- The Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs (MOLISA), in coordination with MFA, MPS and the Border Guard, receives victims of trafficking and provides them with primary support at reception centers, as well as follow-on support for reintegration such as vocational skill training and loans through social support centers.

-- The Provincial Ministry of Public Security's Department of Immigration, in the victim's home province, is responsible for identifying victims who have returned home without entering via an official border crossing or without having been identified at official border crossing.

-- The Ministry of Public Security (MPS) receives victims who returned through the official system of repatriation per bilateral agreements with other governments at international airports and border areas (facilitated by the Border Guard). The MPS coordinates with the Department of Immigration and MOLISA to trace family and provide assistance to victims to return home to their family's location.

-- The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) provides legal aid to victims and instructions for the application for birth certificates for victims' children. The Legal Aid Society at the provincial level provides legal counseling for victims of trafficking. Women who intend to marry a foreigner are provided counseling to prevent them from being trafficked.

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-- The Ministry of Finance (MOF) allocates the budget for relevant agencies and organizations, and develops financial guidelines for funding support for victims, victim identification, and reception/repatriation. The MOF also monitors and supervises utilization of state and international funding.

-- The Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) works with MOF to develop an annual budget for reintegration programs and activities, and develops support mechanisms for localities facing difficulties in construction of or upgrading social support centers or services for returned victims.

-- The Ministry of Health, in coordination with other agencies, provides medical checks and treatment for victims when referred from reception and social support centers.

-- The Vietnamese Women's Union (VWU) has a leading role in carrying out communication, education and counseling activities at the community level on prevention and combating trafficking. In coordination with MOLISA, the Vietnamese Women's Union also provides support and assistance to returned victims for re-integration into the community.

-- The People's Committees (Provincial, district and commune levels) coordinate the relevant agencies and organizations to implement the overall process of reception and reintegration for trafficked and returned victims. The local People's Committees also mobilize local resources and allocate budgets for reception and reintegration activities.

According to MOLISA, the GVN is spending \$4.86 million from the State budget for 2005-2010 on a MOLISA-Border Guard Command coordinated project "to receive and provide initial support for victims who are women and children returning from overseas." Under this project, about 15,000 victims will have access to legal aid, health and financial services.

Palmer